

## Daily Democrat

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All speculations upon amendments of the Constitution seem ill-timed just now, as it is a question whether we shall have a country at all, or how many we shall have, and what they will be. Still we shall assume that the people of this country will come to their senses after a while, and reflect on the means of securing the liberty of white men, instead of mispending their time about the negro, whose condition is fixed. What sort of institutions white men will subject themselves to, is the question. Experience, in our opinion, has developed the weak point in our Government; rather the point of danger to the country in the working of our institutions.

It is in the mode of electing a President, and his power after he is elected. It is a high prize to tempt the ambition of politicians and demagogues. England has shown, by her example, that an executive need have little or no influence upon government policy; that a mere figure-head representative is entirely safe for the country. The danger of making a choice by the popular vote is avoided. It is of little consequence to England who is chief executive, or what he is. Is there any necessity for making the executive a matter of so much agitation and interest in a free country?

In our opinion, the difficulty of making a choice of the chief executive, and the patronage and power he wields, are the great danger to this Union. The two first Presidents, Washington and Adams, were elected without disturbing the repose of the country. But when the contest came between Adams and Jefferson, the danger of the process began to appear. It is true that these men represented different political schools; the former was identified with a party that claimed and exercised powers not granted to Congress in the Federal Constitution; but the bitterness of the contest was due to party more than principle; and it is quite probable that the evil would have been rectified by a fair measure than a Presidential contest. History shows that Virginia was near the point of resistance. The resolutions of 1798 were threatening. To be sure the explanation by Madison made them orthodox. It will be recollected that the contest was before the House of Representatives, between Jefferson and Burr. They were on the same ticket, and had an equal number of votes. The electors intended Jefferson for President and Burr for Vice President; but by the Constitution, as it then was, they were both candidates for President, and the House had to choose between them. The Federalists, defeated in the electoral vote, determined to vote for Burr in the House. Thirty-six ballots were taken. Jefferson had eight votes, Burr six, and two States were divided. Here was likely to be a failure to elect a President at all. Party ran high, and there were ominous threats of a coup d'état in declaring the Speaker of the Senate President, and threats of resistance to that. A little further step, and the Union would have gone overboard. To the credit of Hamilton, the great Federal leader, he protested against this conduct of his party, and it is due to him, perhaps, that the Federal Congressmen from the two divided States withdrew at last; and it is nothing to their credit that they desired to make it a condition that some of their friends should be retained in office before they would yield. Office was the prize. If the right men could have office, those politicians would be willing to abandon the risks of revolution.

The country got over the breakers that time, and the danger was forgotten; but presently the danger loomed up on the other side. New England politicians, supported by the party prejudices of her people, could not be reconciled to the Virginia Government, as they called it. They began to plot and intrigue for secession and threaten it. Embargoes and war aided the scheme. It was a cursed Democratic war. They could give very plausible reasons why New England could be more prosperous without a connection with the South. The war closed and broke down the policy, and the danger was then over. The real difficulty was, that the New England politicians were losing sight of the White House, and its offices and honors.

This last evil has fallen upon us from the same cause. Men who had their eyes on the White House felt that all was lost to them, and they were right in their apprehensions. The leaders of this rebellion had gone too far to recover their standing in the Union. Why continue a Union in which they were ignored, and had no hope of promotion?

Now it is the election of a President that enables these ambitious demagogues to concentrate their efforts, and enlist the support of the people, by riding some hobby. A national party convention is the place for corrupt, unprincipled, treasonable intrigues, where combinations on an extensive scale are made to manage the executive power four years, or resist the authority of the Government if they can't control it.

When we get over this rebellion, shall we not consider the cause which will remain as potent hereafter as heretofore? Is it not possible to cut off the opportunities for such combinations?

Why could not an executive be chosen by lot, out of eight or ten of the members of the Senate, who have been longest in that body, and confine his term of office to two years? This plan would secure as good executive talent as we have had generally, and it would prevent all combinations of politicians to get control of the executive power and patronage, and render it of no great consequence, by lessening the term of service.

The Southern Confederacy has lengthened the term of service fifty per cent, and added to the power and patronage of the executive. The consequence would be, if they got started, that they would have a revolution at every Presidential election. Let the pressure get off, and the Southern politicians will not submit to this arrangement. They will never get over many Presidential elections without a rebellion.

It had been well said by one of those wise and witty men who have charge of the interests of the country, that we are living a century in an age. Carelessly written, without reflection, yet it is full of wisdom. Every day we live a life time, and yesterday and this morning get mixed up in a confused jumble. Is it true that on the 20th of December last, South Carolina seceded? And who has not lived from that time to this a century of experience? Fort Sumpter's fall, and the attendant results, were, of course, to be expected. It has been an age since that event took place. The shock and tremble of the bloody drama opened there, and yet now, in the hurry of events, it has greened over like an old grave, in which many hopes are buried. The desolation that fell upon us is a remembrance rather than a truth, and we have almost forgotten the heavy affliction of the blow.

Our own State has been whirled with rapid strides into the vortex of the revolution. What we wrote a few months ago as something derived from experience, we now feel as an absolute fact. When we said that Kentucky was to be the battle ground, and that the border States must suffer all the evils of this ambitious outbreak of a few Southern men, it was something in the past. Now we have the full fact in the wasted fields and flying citizens of Southern Kentucky. Those who called us brothers, with fire and sword have laid waste our fairest fields, and forced upon an unwilling people a base and prostituted currency. We have lived and are living with a swift and speed unparalleled in the world's history. The reluctance in assault upon either side indicates the disposition on each side to wait for the development of events, than any fear. We do not believe either army is afraid. We believe the men who have always proved themselves good soldiers, no matter from what section, are still good soldiers, and while we may seem to those who wish to sup full of horrors, as slow coaches, yet resistance to revolution is going forward with more efficacy than if a million men were turned loose upon the Southern fields. Revolution must succeed by bold and daring blows. The government to be overturned must be shocked and startled with daring achievements—with rapid and decisive victories. It must be a triumph from first to last. Whenever a people refuse to aid in the victories, it indicates a reluctance on their part; and the weakness of the Confederate government—its imbecility in point of actual strength, and its bankrupt condition—indicates as clearly as the sun in heaven, not that the Southern people are not generous and brave as any men living—are not as chivalrous as the finest soldiers in the world, but that in this contest, the heart of the people is not with their leaders. We are advancing in quelling the rebellion with swift steps, and every day in Kentucky we feel that we live a life time—that every day is full of events, which, crowded into a short space, are no less important than what centuries have been before filled up with and been deemed eventful.

General John C. Fremont is the queerest of all the queer adventurers the turbulence of the times has turned up. He made a daring expedition to California, in which he periled his life and that of his followers, and returned without accomplishing anything of real value. His courage, however, was of some value, because we respect physical courage. When he became a Black Republican candidate for the Presidency, we had a strong impression that he was a tool in the hands of stronger powers, and we really regretted that he was tossed in a blanket by a party who used his name only as a means to accomplish an end.

When, however, he was appointed to Western Department, and got up that body-guard—that wild and peculiar body with the silken shirt and mail of Saranaphus trimmed down the leg with incomprehensible braid and fringe, trilled on the coat with unparalleled fringes, and epaulets in a most marvelous manner, we began to believe that he was none or ten parts humbug, and, perhaps, a dangerous man; but when we heard of the barracks around his house, we tumbled into "consumed" laughter. A General with barracks around his private house was a rare case in nature—something startling; and then his Mariposa claim, and some other facts, mixed the Major General's name in rather a remarkable manner.

Those nine newspaper correspondents are like the unfortunate individual in the fairy story, whose coins of gold turned into a pile of pebbles, and we can imagine their riding into St. Louis in Fremont's staff, looking like so many draggled-tail chickens, drenched and dripping on a rainy, sloshy, disagreeable Sunday, in a barn yard. We don't know which to sympathize with most, the General, the body-guard, or the "sacred nine muses" of the newspapers.

The Westminster Review shows by statistics that the pressure for cotton is not as great as supposed; that England has a pretty good supply on hand; and has sources from which more can be obtained without depending on Dixie; so that England is under no such pressing necessity to involve herself in a war for cotton. It is quite likely, moreover, that she will get some cotton from the Southern States by the time she needs it. The cotton is bound to get out, if it must steal out. The planter's necessities will not allow him to keep it, no matter what his Government may demand. He will do a great deal for his Government, but to starve for it is rather more than human patriotism should be called on to endure. Meat and bread will bring out the cotton yet. Meat and bread are King.

The Alabamians, as appeared from our letter yesterday, are beginning to open their eyes to some disastrous facts. They had been told previous to the Morgantown and Woodbury fights that they were here to redeem the State from Abolitionism, and expressed surprise that the victory was won by Kentuckians. The Southern men sent to this State, on their return home, will be the best defenders of the Union at home.

**The Situation.**  
So far as can be gathered from our dispatches, the situation of affairs is about as follows:  
The great Southern expedition has landed at Beaufort, S. C., or Port Royal, which is its sea-port, and has taken possession of Port Royal and Beaufort, while the "stars and stripes" are floating from the court-house. For a description of Beaufort we refer to an article elsewhere. What further movements the fleet and land forces may make, time must determine.

It is in consequence of this capture that the Southern papers are so quiet, and Southern officers in charge of troops boats from Norfolk keep still tongues in their heads. In proof of this fact, read the following dispatch to the Secretary of War, from Baltimore, dated Sunday:

Passengers by the steamer just arrived from Fortress Monroe state that the Richmond Enquirer of Friday contains a dispatch from Charleston, dated Wednesday, announcing that the Federal troops had landed at two points and were marching inland. The dispatch does not say at what points the landings were made.

The officers of the boat from Norfolk to Fortress Monroe, dated Wednesday, to give any information; but a wheelman told a sailor that Beaufort was in possession of the Federals, and that the Union flag was flying from the court-house.

Information has also been received here that three forts at the entrance to the harbor were completely silenced, the town of Beaufort in the possession of our arms, and the army advancing to take possession of the railroad.

So much for the direct news. The indirect evidence is seen in these facts: first, the rebels are advancing their pickets towards Washington—this is a fact; second, they are busily engaged drawing their forces from the Potomac towards the South. The proposed blockade of the Potomac is about broken up, and the batteries removed or evacuated.

From Western Virginia, at the latest date—Saturday last—General Rosecrans telegraphs to Washington City that all is quiet, but he evidently expects a battle soon, as he has forbidden the publication or forwarding of any news until after a battle. We must possess our souls in patience a few days.

From General Nelson's column in Eastern Kentucky, no news has been received since that announcing his advance six miles beyond Prestonsburg, and Williams' retreat ten miles east of that point. It may be possible that he has pushed on, driving Williams before him, while the latter, as may be most likely, has fallen back upon Floyd's column, only some sixty miles distant.

The last news from the mountains we published Sunday morning in an extract from the Cincinnati Commercial's correspondence, announcing that Zollicoffer had certainly been repulsed—most probably by Lee; that the rebel forces had been increased to 22,000 infantry, besides considerable cavalry; that the old fortifications had been torn down, and new ones were in course of construction; that Gen. Schoepf, in command of our advance guard, and the troops under him, were burning to push on and attack the rebels before they could have time to intrench.

From Western and Southwestern Kentucky, the latest news represents matters as quiet—the various columns of our own forces preparing for desperate combat—but no engagements except those brilliant ones at Morgantown, Woodbury and Rochester. From Cairo, Paducah, and Missouri the news is better than at first reported. The effect of the fight at Belmont has been twofold: 1st, the rebels have been forced to evacuate it, and our forces on very easy task and hold it. 2d, the reinforcements which it had been determined to send overland to Price from Columbus and Hickman were prevented from going. The land expedition from Cairo has not been heard from; and having been out now nearly eight days, would seem to give some ground of probability to the supposition that it has gone to attack New Madrid. A private dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette states that the Paducah expedition, intended to attack Columbus in the rear, had returned; but as we have no information to that effect from any other source, we do not place much reliance in the report. Our own dispatches will, no doubt, change the situation somewhat, but it can only be for the better.

According to St. Louis papers, Fremont was received in that city with all honors, and the same honors were awarded to the dead and deserted Lyon, and will be given to the gallant Col. Mulligan. And the death and defeat of one and the defeat of the other is to be ascribed to Fremont. Couldn't our St. Louis friends get up a demonstration for Price or McCulloch?

The vote of Maryland is very large, probably larger than ever polled, and it is all Union. The opposition is hardly worth counting. We have no doubt that this is the unbiased judgment of that State, and before twelve months roll round, it will be the judgment of all the States. The rebellion is not the work of the people.

We see in the New York election returns a large number of the People's ticket have succeeded. We have a great aversion to the name; it smells of the demagogue. The people don't sometimes regard with any favor the People's ticket.

Our neighbor of the Journal thinks that in consequence of prudential considerations he would feel very much "put out" on Buckner's arrival in Louisville. Never fear, neighbor, and don't put out. No doubt Buckner would let you "hang out" a while longer.

The Black Republicans who have not gone to the wars are dissatisfied with Fremont's removal. The Black Republicans who went to the wars are much better. There seems to be degrees even in Black Republicanism.

The Springfield (Ill.) Republican says that Fremont tried to get his officers to endorse him and failed. He had better write to the Southern Confederacy, and see whether they are not willing to "back him."

Buckner, Marshall, Zollicoffer and Breckinridge have all published from one to ten cards to the people of this State. It is no matter of surprise that the fortune of the State should be treated as a game of cards.

**CROWNED.**  
The moon came down in its beautiful light, and foiled the earth in its arms.  
The world grew bright and the beautiful night, and radiant, dear, in a charm.  
This love came down, oh, beautiful love, and crown'd and robed you with love;  
If once you were farthest that earth had yet seen, Now, sweet, you're like angels above. W. H. H.

Read the following letter to the New York Times, enclosing letter from Lebanon. We learned from Col. Harlan, Saturday night, that the facts detailed are strictly true. The three young men are now prisoners in Col. Harlan's regiment: "HONOR TO WHOM HONOR"—THE YOUNG MEN OF KENTUCKY.

To the Editor of the New York Times: It has been asserted that the young men of Kentucky were almost universally in favor of secession, while only the old men were loyal. This is not only untrue, but highly unjust. Kentucky knows her rights and will vindicate them. Kentucky sees and feels her danger, and will extricate herself. Kentucky knows she has a name renowned for loyalty and gallantry, and she is pledged to keep that name bright.

While journalists are distrusting her, and throwing suspicion on her movements, she, in the nobleness of her soul, is bringing into requisition all her chivalry and noted hospitality in warmly welcoming to her soil those Northern troops which are hastening to her deliverance, and this, not only by the old men and old women, but by the young, the brave and the fair. Young men are rushing into the ranks to join their allies in repelling the invaders of their soil. They are, even at the peril of their lives, leaving their homes, at the outskirts of Hickman's camp, to do their duty in the loyal army. The following is a bright example of this. The young man referred to has a pleasant home two miles south of Bowlinggreen; his father is an extensive slaveholder, yet who relinquishes his property? But read the following letter, which was received in this city last night. The writer of this article is personally acquainted with the family, has made his home with them in more auspicious times, and can testify to the character of the young men and the truth of the story. Here is the letter.

LEBANON, MARION COUNTY, KY., October 27, 1861.  
Mr. —, Dear Friend: I have been anxiously waiting for some news left for the purpose of joining the army. I mean to stick to my motto—"UNION OR DEATH!" I have resolved to enlist for the war, let it be long or short. Brothers John, David, and myself have left a pleasant home to do the duty of a soldier's life. I have not yet gone into the army, for the fact that brother John is sick with the chills and fever, and requires my attention. We are staying with Mr. —, near Lebanon.

Mr. — and lady are very kind to us. The Union people are all very kind to one another. We left home some weeks ago yesterday, we have not heard from them since. I will give you a sketch of our journey to this point. We left home about eight o'clock Saturday morning, the 12th inst., and went to Scottsville on horseback; arrived there about three o'clock p. m., and after dinner left our horses and started on foot for Jim Gown, a distance of eighteen or twenty miles, and reached there after a long and wearisome march. We remained at Greensburg, where we were met by some friends. We wanted to get there that night, but having twice missed the way, we were so much delayed that we did not reach Elmont by nine miles. We traveled about forty miles, however, during the day. The next morning we left our horses and started on foot, and were about to start for this point, there was an alarm given that a force of from three to seven thousand rebel troops were about to attack the town, or an encampment of 1,200 raw troops, and we were forced to retreat. We were chosen as a part of General Ward's body guard. The next day the General thought it best to fall back to Campbellsville, which he did, reaching that point about 1 o'clock a. m. The next morning we came over by stage. We left our horses and started on foot, and were about to start for this point, there was an alarm given that a force of from three to seven thousand rebel troops were about to attack the town, or an encampment of 1,200 raw troops, and we were forced to retreat. We were chosen as a part of General Ward's body guard. The next day the General thought it best to fall back to Campbellsville, which he did, reaching that point about 1 o'clock a. m. The next morning we came over by stage.

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**The Fleet.**  
As the news reaches us from the great Southern expedition in very small doses, through Southern sources, proving that it has accomplished one of the objects had in view, we consider it a proper time to give our readers some idea of the point at which it has landed, and which is now in its possession according to the latest news. We find the following in the New York Times:

The harbor of Port Royal or Beaufort is about 75 miles southwest of Charleston, and is about equidistant between that city and Savannah. The entrance from the Atlantic between Hilton Head Island and St. Helena Island is about three miles wide, and has even over the bar three and a half fathoms, or twenty-one feet, and probably twenty-seven feet at high tide. Within, the narrows of the world might float. Sixteen miles from the sea is the town of Beaufort, the water approach of which does not admit very clear view of the harbor. A few miles back of Beaufort is the railroad connecting Charleston and Savannah, itself approachable by Port Royal Inlet and St. Helena Sound. The whole of this region should be studied on the map, as it has quite an amphibious character. The mouth of the rivers and inlets of the ocean inclose a number of islands of considerable size, among which may be mentioned Hilton Head, St. Helena and Port Royal.

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**TAKING A PRIZE AT HATTERAS.**—Captain Lytle, of the Twentieth Indiana regiment, writing from Hatteras, gives the following account of taking a prize:  
A sail was seen approaching the inlet showing no colors. Captain Gordon "smelling a rat," ran up the beach colors in the fort, and the schooner immediately did the honors. The boats were sent out to tow her in. "Ceres" ran out to tow her in. The Captain of the tug immediately boarded her, shook hands with the seamen and said:  
"I thought, when I saw you coming down, that I had a prize."  
"No, indeed," said he, pointing to the doomed rat, "under that flag I will die."

"Well," said our brave hero, "you have had good luck in getting in."  
"Yes," said the seaman, "but I suppose if the Yankees were to come out here you can shell the very d—out of them."  
"Yes," said our Yankee, "we can shell the very d—out of them."  
"Well, that's good, I hope we may be able to take every — Yankee on the coast."

"Yes," was the reply, "we are taking about one sail a day, and some are pretty fat ones, too."  
By this time they had passed through the inlet into the Sound. Turning to Mr. Seese, he said:  
"Do you see that big gunboat to seaward? Well, she belongs to us; it is the Stars and Stripes, the pride of the Southern Yankee fleet, and we took her."

"Did you?" said the latter, interrupting our Yankee hero; "well that's too d—n good."  
"Yes," we fished her in you see," said our Yankee, turning to Mr. Seese. "About the 28th of August the — Yankees came down here and shelled our fort. We succeeded in driving them off, and we have been here to tow in boats. I am one of your — Yankees! I command that gunboat, and you are, I am happy to say, my prize."

The Washington Star, a semi-official organ, publishes the fact that the regular army officers are none of them abolitionists. Certainly not; they all stay at home. It aids what is strongly to the point:  
We may say as much for at least nine-tenths of the rank and file of the volunteer army, who, we know well, are chafing under the efforts of the abolition politicians to direct the purpose of the war from what Congress has declared it to be, and who very generally believe that the surest way to strengthen the cause of the Government in the present struggle would be to seize a Cheever or a Greeley, and hold him captive by jowl with each sympathizer for secession placed in Fort Lafayette.

The two classes are alike dangerous to the successful prosecution of the war under the Constitution of our fathers, success for the plans of one class involving as much danger to the future of the country as success for those of the other.  
General Jackson, after he had finished his proclamation to South Carolina, sent the following letter:  
DEAR SIR: I send the above as the conclusion of the proclamation for your amendment and revision. Let it receive your best thought of eloquence to strike to the heart and speak to the feelings of my deluded countrymen of South Carolina. The Union must be preserved without blood, if this be possible, but it must be preserved at all hazards and at any price.  
Yours, with high regard,  
ANDREW JACKSON.  
Dec. 4, 1862—11 o'clock p. m.  
Edward Livingston.

The recently surviving child of Mr. Livingston still has the original letter.  
Beaufort is the chief watering place of the beauteous darling little Palmetto-land. Of course it is natural for the belles to attack a Beau Fort, and naturally both surrender at discretion to a force in favor of "Union."

General Buckner is coming to Louisville, say the Secessionists. If so, he has ordered the suit of clothes which the wearer never finds fault with, and comes here for an unbroken repose.

Gore's "Mockers" of Maryland, has recommended Tuesday, the 25th day of November, be observed by the people of Maryland as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

Breckinridge thinks that Governor Morehead was hunted down like a partridge. Just fancy that fat squab in a corset and cut down on the wing. The picture is oppressive.

Look ALERT.—Star gazers say the period from the 11th to the 14th of November will probably be distinguished by remarkable numbers and displays of meteors.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's "Evening News."

### Maryland Election!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT MOVEMENT!

Trade with Southern Loyalists!

HALLECK TO MISSOURI—DUELL TO KENTUCKY!

Lying Reporters to be Arrested!

REBELS MOVING SOUTH!

RELEASE OF PRISONERS!

From Fortress Monroe!

Beaufort Taken!

FRENCH STEAMER EXPLODED!

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Herald's Dispatch.

The Government has issued permits to parties in Rhode Island to trade with the loyalists on the Southern coast. Vessels are allowed to land provisions, and other supplies of various kinds, among which is salt, clothing, and other articles of necessity, which is expected will be exchanged for cotton. This measure is in accordance with Government policy, and may lead to important results.

Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island, has been the principal mover in this matter. It may be that these vessels and others now fitting out also follow the same policy, and, as soon as an opening is made and a permanent footing obtained in South Carolina or Georgia, cargoes of cotton will be at once shipped to Liverpool and other points. This is a very important movement, and has the full sanction of Government.

Major General Halleck has been assigned to the Department of the West, and Gen. Buell to Kentucky.  
The selection of Halleck was made at the suggestion of McClellan, and it cannot be long before the present condition of things in that State, under this able and experienced General, will assume a satisfactory position.

World's Dispatch.—Special general orders have been issued directing that the punishment of certain deserters, in future, be visited on any soldier found sleeping on his post. There is no little indignation felt here, in official circles, at the attempt of General Fremont's friends to

Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, August 12, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:

Chicago Express (daily except Sunday)..... 8:10 A. M.

St. Louis Night Express (daily)..... 7:45 P. M.

ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.

St. Louis Express..... 6:30 A. M.

Chicago Express..... 8:10 A. M.

St. Louis Night Express (daily)..... 7:45 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

From Jeffersonville to Louisville.

Clinton and Eastern Express..... 2:30 P. M.

Connection Train (at New Albany and O. & N. R. R. station)..... 2:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.

Passenger Train No. 1..... 6:30 A. M.

Passenger Train No. 2..... 7:30 A. M.

Accommodation Train..... 8:30 A. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.

Passenger Train (Sundays excepted)..... 7:30 A. M.

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Jefferson Court Court.

Monday, Nov. 11th.—Charles B. Roberts, appointed deputy constable for John M. Farrar, in the Fifth and Sixth wards of the city.

James Robert McConiker applied to the court to have Willis Green appointed his guardian.

The will of John Mohr was proven and admitted to record. Eva Mohr gave bond as executrix without security, as requested by said will.

Joseph S. Jencks, Jr., sworn as an Attorney-at-law in this court.

The will of Ross Catharine Fox was proven and admitted to record. Peter Pfeiffer qualified as executor, without security, as requested by the will.

R. Holmes filed an application for tavern license at the "White Cottage." Lies over one week.

V. Stoltz was granted license for tavern on the Cane Run plank road.

Samuel R. Smith was qualified as Notary Public for Jefferson county.

William B. Oldham, appointed administrator of Presley Oldham, deceased. John Herr, Wm. F. Bryan, and John F. Oldham, securities.

Also administrator of Francis Oldham, John Herr, security.

Wm. B. Oldham moved the Court to appoint commissioners to divide the real estate and slaves of Presley Oldham, deceased, among his heirs. Motion set for the 25th inst.

On motion of W. P. Vandyke, rule against Thomas Miller to show cause why he should not give court security as guardian for Alex. Kennedy. Set for 25th inst.

Rule vs D. Reister, continued until the 17th inst.

George M. Weller was granted license to keep a tavern on the Preston street plank road.

Harrison Goose, appointed constable in the Jeffersontown District, in place of James B. Conrad; William Goose security.

Xavier Joseph filed application for a tavern license on the Brownsville road.

John Gill, appointed surveyor of the Shippingport road, from the city limits to the Cane Run plank road.

ARMY GOODS IN THE HARDWARE LINE.

We direct the attention of readers to the double-column advertisement of Messrs. A. B. Semple & Sons, in our column this morning. Their stock of hardware is one of the most extensive west of the mountains, and embraces every article in that line of trade. This old established house has always commanded an extensive trade throughout the country. It is prepared to supply for army use, goods at such a price as will make it an object to deal here in the city. The gentlemen composing the firm are well known and esteemed citizens. Their establishment is on the northwest corner of Main and Sixth streets.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!

We direct the attention of all, and especially of officers and soldiers, to the house of Mr. J. L. Deppen, northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets, for uniforms, underwear, gloves, &c. Mr. Deppen has all times a fine assortment, and will make to order all descriptions of clothes at the lowest possible price.

On Saturday last the dead body of Margaret Fox was found in a haystack on Walnut Hill, Cincinnati, with marks of violence, evidencing that she had been killed. The father and brother of the woman, who had been heard to say that she was a disgrace to the family, were arrested, but deny (tho' charged on her husband).

At Camp Anderson yesterday Charles Unthank's fine cavalry company was mustered into service, and elected the following officers: C. L. Unthank, Captain; S. W. Rapley, First Lieutenant, and Wm. M. Nichols, Second Lieutenant.

New Tobacco.—At the Pickett Warehouse, yesterday, were sold two hds. of the new crop, at \$10 50 per 100 lbs. This tobacco was raised by Mr. Wm. McKay, of Daviess county, and bought by Mr. Lindsey, a large purchaser in this market.

There was a fair attendance at the theater last night. The Carpenter of Rome, or the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, was presented in fine style. Mr. Neafie is announced to appear to-night.

Messrs. S. G. Henry & Co. will sell, this morning (Tuesday) at 10 o'clock, a variety of seasonable dry goods; with 100 dozen diamond skirts.

On Monday, Sunday afternoon, at A. J. Pickett's Park House, Chas. Stickle accidentally cut himself in the knee joint, inflicting a severe and dangerous wound.

Beaufort, S. C., has "gone up"—an indication of the ascent of many whose principles South Carolina has taught.

The St. Louis Republican thinks Fremont can hide his time. That is exactly what we want him to do.

Woodbury is significant. It is the would burial of King Cottondom, and rice.

Elrod, No. 409 Main street, makes the best pictures, and at low prices. Go there.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

From the Kanawha Valley.

GARYTOWN, Nov. 7.

After firing with four cannon on Friday, the rebels have done us hardly any injury. They fired their last guns yesterday afternoon opposite the falls. After two shots from our guns they left.

A negro took a letter to a lady in Charles town containing the news that one of our balls had killed her husband, Quartermaster Samuel Miller, and two of his friends. She denied the fact, but upon being arrested she handed it over.

The paymasters have been ordered to Point Johnston. Quartermaster Johnson left, but Major Rees is paying the 1st Kentucky to-day.

Court of Appeals.

PORT-FOURTH AND FORTY-FIFTH DAYS OF TERM.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 11, 1861.

CASES DECIDED.

Dewett vs Symmers at Louisville Ch. affirmed.

Reister vs McConiker at Louisville Ch. reversed.

Hoke vs Patton, Louisville Ch. reversed.

Coffey vs Litcher at Louisville Ch. affirmed.

Reister vs McConiker at Louisville Ch. reversed.

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Latest from the South.

We have a copy of the Memphis Appeal, of November 1st, from which we make extracts. A letter from Columbus, Ky., dated Oct. 30th, contains the following statement:

General Jeff. Thompson passed through this place, en route for Memphis, on Monday, as I am informed, to procure a hand battery. General Thompson's mode of warfare makes large pieces too cumbersome, and not more effective than a greater number of small pieces. His recent movements in Missouri are pronounced among the most brilliant of the struggle to date, and have evoked the unequalled approbation of the highest military circles. They have been of that character no rule for which are laid down in the book, and which are judged of by their success.

The only one on which many a brilliant military movement can be justified, his service to the cause has been pre-eminent.

With a mere handful of men, he has occupied the Queen of the West in continual dread of a force of the enemy six times his numerical strength; captured twenty thousand pounds of lead; burned four costly bridges on the line of communication between his antagonists; the base of his operations, taken a large number of prisoners, and confiscated their arms and articles of clothing as were indispensable to his ill-appointed troops; and finally, after accomplishing all this, while retreating, in order to avoid an engagement with the immensely superior force, he hears the murmurings of his men at the loss of an anticipated battle, wheels his columns to the right about, and marches them to a battle which, though not victorious, was more, in fact, a tactical success. The result of his little army did, between three and four hundred of the enemy with the loss of forty-two, and at the proper time retiring in good order from a disproportionate yet so glorious an engagement. The result of the second day's fighting, was more, in fact, a tactical success. The result of his little army did, between three and four hundred of the enemy with the loss of forty-two, and at the proper time retiring in good order from a disproportionate yet so glorious an engagement.

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